

HARMAN, Editor.

PINE LANDS.

The three States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia have a greater accessible wealth of pine timber than any other portion of the Union, and now that the area of the pine forests of the Northern Atlantic and the States on the great lakes, has been so far reduced as to lead many lumbermen in those regions to look Southward for new fields of enterprise, we may expect, in a few years, to see vast inroads made upon our great pine belt. Along the banks of large streams and on the railroads skirting the borders of the great interior pine forests of these three States considerable timber has already been cut for domestic consumption, and for transportation to foreign markets; while large areas in the same localities have been laid over for contribution for turpentine and other products of the pine business. The pine lands in the past have been neglected, and from the fact that the pine is a slow growing tree, and that it is so difficult to cut and transport, it is not surprising that the pine lands in the Southern States have been neglected, with the view to improvement on speculation upon lands which they are assured by the situation must inevitably command a much higher price in a short time. It is true, it is only what was anticipated upon symptoms of exhaustion of the Northern forests, but coming a few years sooner than at first expected, in consequence of the great increase of population in this country, the growing foreign demand upon America for naval stores, and the encouragement thus given to capital in that line. Under this impulse it is very easy to see that at the present low prices the titles to the lands will soon, to a large extent, pass out of the hands of the present holders, and be penetrated in all directions by the cheap railroads lumbermen have learned so well to construct, we shall soon see these States alive with axemen, saw mills and turpentine distilleries from the accessible pine lands.

We might take many of the Court-houses in the State to illustrate our position, but will take only that of Highland County, whose citizens do not reside either of the two sides of the Court-house as ours was, and at the same time. Suppose, now, before it was rebuilt petitions had been circulated by intelligent, wealthy men to change the location of that building from a prominent central position in the city of Columbia to one of the railroad depots, for the better accommodation of the people of the county. What would you think of the proposition, and the reason assigned for making it? Would you consider that such a flimsy pretext as that could justify the expenditure of time and money on the part of a half dozen disinterested men in riding over the county to get signatures to petitions to effect such an end? Would you not, fellow-citizens, expect to find a better reason back of that? and that those persons circulating and advocating such petitions were paid well for their services? or were owners of real estate around the spot on which they wished the Court-house to be built? We have said that two-thirds of the people of our county would have to travel from one to ten miles further to reach the Court-house if it should be removed to Gilbert Hollow, than they now do. How do we know that? Take a map drawn by Col. Mims, from an actual survey of the county, and measure the distances for yourself. Over one-half of Bull Swamp, one half of Boiling Springs, and nearly half of Hollow Creek, were nearly all of Saluda, all of Broad River, Fork, Lexington, Congaree, Platt Springs and Sandy Run Townships contain more than the two-thirds who will be imposed upon in the way of extra travel to reach the Court-house; while the other half of Bull Swamp, Boiling Springs and Hollow Creek, and one-eighth of Saluda, with all only of Gilbert Hollow, Chiquapin and Black Creek Townships constitute the territory which will furnish less than one-third of the citizens who may be favored in point of travel to reach the Hollow. Now, let us present another view of the matter. The removal of the Court-house to Gilbert Hollow will necessitate the building of the jail and poor-house at the same time, and immediately double the amount of taxes for building purposes; whereas if we rebuild at Lexington, the jail can be built first—the present jail answering until it is completed when the tax to build the jail may be collected without burdening the people in the least. Will any taxpayer hesitate which he will prefer? Certainly not!

Then the foundations of the Court-house and jail are here, already laid and deep, and have been valued at \$5,000. The granite blocks remaining of the ruined buildings will be used to build the walls of either of the new buildings; and viewed only as a substitute for brick, (being on the ground without any expense of freight or hauling) are worth at least \$5,000 more. In addition to this advantage of \$5,000 worth of material on the ground, we have quarries of granite of the best quality, and plenty of clay for the manufacture of brick in the immediate vicinity, and are not, therefore, dependent on either Columbia or Augusta for any of this kind of material. This will give an outlet to our people and develop resources, in the interest of a large keeping much of the money spent in building in our County. We have heard it paraded as an argument in behalf of the Hollow, as a site, that brick could be brought to that point from Augusta cheaper than to Lexington, and when at our depot would still have to be hauled to the Court-house. Now, we do not intend to patronize Georgia enterprise when we have the raw material at our doors, and as an offset to the hauling argument we submit that brick cannot be used from the railroad east of Gilbert Hollow without hauling. Another point. The people of the Fork are particularly interested in building the Court-house and jail at this place because it is generally much nearer to them, and at the same time easier and cheaper of access either by rail or by private conveyance. The public roads also cross at this point, and coming in a direct line across every portion of the county, will greatly shorten the routes generally, whereas, a change of location for our public buildings will necessitate the opening of new roads and the building of new bridges at great expense and disadvantage to the people of the county. Their main objection, however, is that Lexington County occupies a very high position in point of character, integrity and prosperity of her people, and no one need be ashamed that he is a citizen of one of the first counties of the State. Listen then to no proposition of dividing or disintegrating any portion of the same. Let every patriotic son of Lexington sustain us in keeping the county seat at the centre of the county, that all may fare as nearly alike in the matter of travel as possible, and prosperity and business must continue to be the result to one and all of our people. The cry of our opponents to leave this question to a vote of the people is simply ridiculous! The people's representatives decided this question nearly seventy years ago. Upon that decision and because of it, we have settled here, and in virtue of that settlement claim the full benefit of the law. To deprive us of the full benefit and power of this law, as it stands is not unlike the proposition of the gambler who offers to throw dice with you for all your gold and valuables without offering to put up any stake as a forfeit if he should be beaten in the game. It is then simply "heads you lose and tails I win." Their game is only their chance to win and ours to lose, and we protest against any such proposition to wrest from us what we claim under a righteous law of the land. W. J. ASSMANN, S. O. KAMINER, J. H. METZKE, D. E. BALLENTINE, JAS. E. HENDRIX, G. E. LEAPHANT, S. CORLEY, G. M. HARMAN, G. GRAHAM, T. W. CARPENTER, SCOTT HENDRIX, W. M. DRAFTS, Committee on Appeal.

Senator Blair's bill for assisting public education in the South does not create a permanent school fund, but proposes to expend for the first year fifteen million dollars, to be distributed on the basis of illiteracy; for the second year fourteen million, and one million less each year for ten years, when the distribution ceases. In ten years the expenditure would reach one hundred and ten million dollars. The removal of the Court-house to Gilbert Hollow will necessitate the building of the jail and poor-house at the same time, and immediately double the amount of taxes for building purposes; whereas if we rebuild at Lexington, the jail can be built first—the present jail answering until it is completed when the tax to build the jail may be collected without burdening the people in the least. Will any taxpayer hesitate which he will prefer? Certainly not!

An Appeal to the People of Lexington County. At a meeting of the citizens of Lexington held in the Court-house on Monday night, it was resolved that the following petition be made to the citizens of Lexington County: FELLOW CITIZENS:—By an Act of the Legislature nearly seventy years ago the Court-house and jail of Lexington County were built on the site they have since occupied. What is now Lexington Village was then an almost unbroken forest, and the spot was selected by our lawgivers because it was near the centre of the County, and therefore equally accessible to all the citizens. The reasons which actuated our fathers in the selection of this site, in preference to all others, is the paramount reason to-day why no change can be made except to the detriment of a large majority of those who reside near the bounds of the County. The public buildings of the County, and the location of the public offices at this point, in fact certain citizens of the County, and of other localities to remove to this centre for business, and other purposes; and although the entire business portion of the village was destroyed by fire during Gen. Sherman's raid in 1865, it has been since rebuilt, and the real estate of Lexington is to-day almost as valuable as it was before the war. Our village is not the outgrowth of railroad location, and travel, resulting from the development and diversion of local resources from the common center, like our would-be rival, Gilbert Hollow, and therefore she has suffered very seriously by the said diversion of her former trade to the four flourishing railroad towns of the County. We have even been de-

At a meeting of the citizens of Lexington held in the Court-house on Monday night, it was resolved that the following petition be made to the citizens of Lexington County: FELLOW CITIZENS:—By an Act of the Legislature nearly seventy years ago the Court-house and jail of Lexington County were built on the site they have since occupied. What is now Lexington Village was then an almost unbroken forest, and the spot was selected by our lawgivers because it was near the centre of the County, and therefore equally accessible to all the citizens. The reasons which actuated our fathers in the selection of this site, in preference to all others, is the paramount reason to-day why no change can be made except to the detriment of a large majority of those who reside near the bounds of the County. The public buildings of the County, and the location of the public offices at this point, in fact certain citizens of the County, and of other localities to remove to this centre for business, and other purposes; and although the entire business portion of the village was destroyed by fire during Gen. Sherman's raid in 1865, it has been since rebuilt, and the real estate of Lexington is to-day almost as valuable as it was before the war. Our village is not the outgrowth of railroad location, and travel, resulting from the development and diversion of local resources from the common center, like our would-be rival, Gilbert Hollow, and therefore she has suffered very seriously by the said diversion of her former trade to the four flourishing railroad towns of the County. We have even been de-

At a meeting of the citizens of Lexington held in the Court-house on Monday night, it was resolved that the following petition be made to the citizens of Lexington County: FELLOW CITIZENS:—By an Act of the Legislature nearly seventy years ago the Court-house and jail of Lexington County were built on the site they have since occupied. What is now Lexington Village was then an almost unbroken forest, and the spot was selected by our lawgivers because it was near the centre of the County, and therefore equally accessible to all the citizens. The reasons which actuated our fathers in the selection of this site, in preference to all others, is the paramount reason to-day why no change can be made except to the detriment of a large majority of those who reside near the bounds of the County. The public buildings of the County, and the location of the public offices at this point, in fact certain citizens of the County, and of other localities to remove to this centre for business, and other purposes; and although the entire business portion of the village was destroyed by fire during Gen. Sherman's raid in 1865, it has been since rebuilt, and the real estate of Lexington is to-day almost as valuable as it was before the war. Our village is not the outgrowth of railroad location, and travel, resulting from the development and diversion of local resources from the common center, like our would-be rival, Gilbert Hollow, and therefore she has suffered very seriously by the said diversion of her former trade to the four flourishing railroad towns of the County. We have even been de-

Advertisement for Norman's Peppermint Cure, featuring a picture of a man and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Fertilizers, Cotton Seed Meal, and Phosphate Company, located in Charleston, S.C.

Advertisement for T. A. McCreery & Co., featuring a picture of a steam engine and text promoting their machinery and goods.